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KORIONOV: 'REALISM' NECESSARY IN U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

LD201237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA polical observer Vitaliy Korionov: "On Realism in Interstate Relations"]

[Text] Much is at stake in the tense struggle between the forces of peace, reason and farsightedness, on the one hand, and the forces of war, adventurism and shortsightedness, on the other hand, which characterizes the current phase of international relations. The aggressive imperialist circles have set their sights on the outstanding achievement of the peace-loving forces in the seventies--detente.

In this situation governments, primarily those of the states that carry great weight in world politics, have a greater responsibility than ever before for the fate of mankind. Calls for the building of the arms race and saber-rattling in a situation where the world is flooded with weapons of mass destruction cannot be a yardstick of statecrafts. The only yardstick is the desire to relieve the peoples of the crushing burden of military spending and of setting a course toward strengthening peaceful coexistence.

The events of the seventies were instructive. The relaxation of international tension did not automatically replace the cold war. It became part of the peoples' lives primarily because socialism managed to change the correlation of forces to the detriment of imperialism, because peace-loving states and social movements opposing the threat of war intensified their onslaught against the enemies of peace, and forces adopting realistic stances gained the upper hand among influential circles in a number of Western countries.

The practice of interstate relations in the last decade demonstrated that the most positive results in solving complex issues are achieved when the representatives of countries sit down at the negotiating table guided by the sincere desire to reach an agreement and when they consider one another's interests and, above all, the interests of states' equal security and the vital interests of other peoples. On the other hand, the practice of these relations confirmed that no serious problem can be solved by intimidation, diktat and saber-rattling.

The policy of ignoring the realities which exist in the world has never brought success to those who have taken a stand on this shaky ground. Just think of the lengths "the powerful of this world" went to in the very first days after October to smother the new socialist system in its cradle. And where did their efforts get them? In an interview with American journalist Louis Bryant in October 1920 V.I. Lenin talked about the American ruling circles' attitude toward the young Soviet Republic, saying: "Whether they like it or not Soviet Russia is a great power. After 3 years of blockade, counter-revolution, armed intervention and the Polish war, Soviet Russia is stronger than ever. America will gain nothing from Wilson's policy of piously refusing to deal with us on the grounds that our government is not to his taste."

Subsequent decades demonstrated even more clearly the bankruptcy of this course. The policy of "nonrecognition" of the USSR made a considerable contribution to swelling the fascist ulcer in central Europe. On the other hand, the combat cooperation among the USSR, the United States and the other anti-Hitler coalition countries played an important part in saving mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

In the postwar years the peoples looked on with alarm at the way the euphoria generated by the brief U.S. nuclear monopoly gave rise to an illusory desire in the United States to impose its will on the Soviet Union.

The situation began to change only when there emerged an approximate equality between the USSR and the United States in the strategic arms sphere. It was then that Washington began to produce distinctly realistic statements--"U.S. policy will be not to turn talks into a forum for cold-war-style attacks"--and admissions of readiness to "discuss points of disagreement in an honest and businesslike manner" and to "formulate our own interests with regard to the interests of the other side."

Naturally, this healthy approach met with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. The result was numerous treaties and agreements between the USSR and the United States which were of obvious benefit to mankind. For example, was not the 1973 Soviet-American agreement on preventing war a source of hope for a peaceful future for the peoples of the world?

However, there are forces in Western countries which view this kind of cooperation with distaste. And these forces are looking for any way of sowing doubts regarding the USSR's policy and depicting it in the role of "violator of the peace" [spokoystviya]. It is a fact, for example, that Paul Nitze chairman of the notorious Committee on the Present Danger, most earnestly claims: "It is quite likely that the Red Brigades in Italy, the attack on the mosque in Mecca and the seizure of the American hostages in Iran were supported and perhaps provoked by Soviet bloc agents."

The obvious purpose of these fabrications is to create an atmosphere enabling the militarist circles of the United States and other NATO countries to further accelerate the flywheel of the arms race. Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg once exhorted the U.S. President: If the administration intends to strengthen its "military readiness," it must "scare the pants off the country." Since then the mythical Soviet "military threat" has been used to scare Americans. Under cover of this screen the inspirers of the arms race are stripping the taxpayer of more and more billions of dollars. Americans are assured that these billions of dollars are needed to safeguard U.S. security. But the strange fact is that, the more rapidly appropriations to the Pentagon grow, the more importunate become its generals' claims that U.S. Armed Forces are "lagging behind" and that America is faced with an ever-growing external danger.

It is not surprising that voices can be heard across the ocean warning the country with increasing insistence against the dangerous nature of such a policy. For instance, Gene LaRocque, a retired rear admiral who is now director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington, wrote the other day in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Seeing a Soviet threat behind every conflict which breaks out in the world and calling for increased U.S. readiness for military intervention so as to deal with this alleged Soviet threat is the surest way of getting into a mess which you cannot then get out of. It was precisely this simplistic approach which led us into the Vietnam quagmire...."

It appeared that influential U.S. circles had drawn some conclusions from the object lessons of recent decades: In the seventies Washington signed a number of international treaties aimed at limiting the arms race, particularly as regards nuclear missiles. But now statements can be heard to the effect that these agreements, in particular SALT II, are "dead." How are we to understand this?

The Washington POST recently wrote: "The desire to review their predecessor's approach to talks is evidently characteristic of all new presidents or presidential candidates, but, as history shows, it does not yield the desired results. The point is that it is only in America that presidents are reelected regularly every 4 years, while America's partners in the talks do not change, as a rule." But if Washington wants to legitimize the practice of reviewing agreements signed by predecessors, a legitimate question arises: What is the value of American representatives' signatures on international agreements?

The SALT I and SALT II treaties are the fruits of many years of efforts on both sides, in which, as is known, representatives of both Republican and Democratic administrations took part on the American side. It is impossible to proceed as if it were permissible to sweep aside at a stroke, as it were, all that is positive that has hitherto been achieved in this sphere. It is not difficult to throw overboard what already exists. [paragraph continues]

But surely it is more reasonable to extend the field of strategic offensive arms limitation and bring into action those channels of talks which have recently been frozen, by no means through the USSR's fault?

Perhaps certain circles across the ocean think that they can pressure the Soviet Union and dictate their own terms? But these hopes are in vain. Historical experience indicates that attempts at blackmail, and still more at diktat, with respect to the USSR have never been successful. They are even less likely to achieve their goals now that the Soviet Union has at its disposal everything it needs to fully defend itself and its allies.

The "position of strength" policy is not a realistic policy. It can only lead relations between nations to an impasse. The positive resolution of existing issues can only be found by taking into account the realities of our era.

G. Kennan, the prominent American diplomat and theorist in U.S. foreign policy thinking, in his book "The Cloud Of Danger," wrote that the outcome of the current "intensive debates" in the United States on how to conduct affairs with the Soviet Union "will entirely determine the whole future of American policy and world events. It seems," Kennan wrote, "that we are standing at a real, decisive crossroads. One road leads to the total militarization of policy and ultimately to a trial of strength on the basis of military might, and the other leads to an attempt to break out of the straitjacket of military rivalry and forge a path toward a more constructive, reassuring vision of the future for America and the world."

The question of attitudes toward the SALT II treaty occupied a substantial place in these "intensive debates." As public opinion polls show, most Americans are for SALT. And in his last speeches before the election, R. Reagan spoke about talks with the USSR on this question. The future development of events will show what he had in mind.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is clear and definite. The USSR is resolutely opposed to squandering the positive capital accumulated in the seventies. The Soviet Union places a high value on the relations of mutual understanding and cooperation it has established with France, the FRG, Finland, India, Italy and many other countries, and will do everything possible to further strengthen and develop these relations.

The USSR is against the arms race. The Soviet side has noted repeatedly that there is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to hold talks on reducing or banning. The proposals already submitted by the Soviet Union (there are more than 100 of them) take in practically all types of armaments--both nuclear and conventional. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement on reducing or banning any weapons, above all nuclear weapons, and on preventing the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons.

"A great deal in the development of the international situation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech in the Kremlin on 17 November, "will, of course, depend on the U.S. stance. A new president has now been elected there. I will not dwell on what he and his supporters and opponents said in the heat of the election struggle. I can only state with the utmost responsibility that any constructive steps by the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will meet with a positive response from our side."

NATO NUCLEAR PLANS FORCE 'UNFLAGGING ATTENTION' TO DEFENSE

LD201457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Gambling on Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] The storm of protest against the Washington and NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe has not died down for a single day there. Disagreement with the Atlanticists' dangerous decision, adopted last December, is expressed for all to hear by representatives of a broad strata of the public in all the West European states. Plans for the deployment of so-called "Eurostrategic" missiles are arousing increasing doubt even among the governments of a number of North Atlantic bloc countries.

The point is that both among the population and among the most sober-minded politicans in West European states there is a growing certainty that the Washington and NATO plans for deploying 108 American Pershing II missiles and 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands not only will not strengthen their security, but, on the contrary, will create a deadly threat in the event of a military conflict. It is no accident that a remark made by W. Churchill back in 1951 has recently been recalled relatively frequently in the West: "We must not forget that by creating an American base--we are making ourselves a target, and perhaps the bull's-eye."

Well, if even such a zealous champion of the "cold war" and the "position of strength" policy as Churchill understood the danger represented by the deployment of American weapons in European countries--weapons so much more harmless, so to speak, than today's--it now becomes clear to any sensible person that American medium-range nuclear missiles make the country on whose territory they are deployed a hostage to Washington. That is why the decisions adopted at the NATO Council session in December 1979 and their implementation are assessed by the public as a "trap for Europe."

The sinister nature of plans for the production and deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons emerged clearly in the light of the North Atlantic bloc Nuclear Planning Group session which has just ended in Brussels. Pro-Atlanticist propaganda organs sought to minimize the session's significance and depict its meetings as an everyday, routine matter. In reality, in the opinion of well-informed observers, the session was indeed extraordinary.

For a start, never before has the Nuclear Planning Group met on such a broad basis as this time. From the time of its creation in 1966 up to the end of last year, representatives of only seven or eight NATO countries took part in its sessions. Only at the session in The Hague in November 1979, where the final details of the plan for the deployment of "Eurostrategic" missiles were settled, did the defense ministers of 11 bloc states gather. And 11 ministers also gathered at the session in Bodoe (Norway) last June, when concrete measures to implement the missiles decision were discussed. And now, at the sessions held the other day in the Belgian capital, defense ministers from 13 NATO countries took part (the only ones missing were the representatives of France and Iceland, which do not belong to the bloc's military organization). The chiefs of the general staffs of the NATO states' armed forces were also there.

But it is not only and not chiefly a question of the number of participants in the latest session, although that is a noteworthy feature demonstrating the significance attached to it in the Atlantic camp. The main thing is the nature of the questions examined and the decisions adopted. And these questions, as well as the recommendations elaborated in Brussels, again confirm the well-founded nature of the public's concern over the aggressive thrust and sinister nature of the militarist preparations being carried out by the North Atlantic bloc leadership on instructions from across the ocean.

To sum up in brief the main result of the session, it must be noted first of all that the main aim of its decisions is to ensure unilateral military advantages for NATO to the detriment of the Warsaw Pact states' security. And the Atlanticist strategists want to achieve this aim by means of a sharp buildup in their bloc's nuclear potential.

As the press has reported, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown briefed the allies on progress in fulfilling the ground-based Tomahawk cruise missiles test program, and his European colleagues spoke of the selection and equipping of sites for their deployment. Two bases have been earmarked for the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain--Alconbury and Greenham Common. Sites for basing cruise missiles in the FRG and Italy will be announced later. It is planned to install Pershing II missiles on the launch sites of Pershing I missiles in West Germany.

According to the calculations of the Pentagon and Atlanticist staffs, the buildup in nuclear missile potential is to lead to appreciable shifts in the approximate military equilibrium which has become established in recent years between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. After all, as is known, one of the main elements in this equilibrium in the European region is the approximate equality between American forward-based facilities existing there and Soviet medium-range facilities.

The USSR does not seek unilateral advantages to the detriment of others' security. In terms of both the number of launch installations and the capacity of the warheads, the medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the USSR--they are not deployed at all by the Soviet Union on other states' territory--have even been reduced to some extent recently. This was stated officially from the lofty platform of the 35th UN General Assembly session. At the same time the NATO leadership, spurred on by Washington, is hastening to implement its plans for a buildup in medium-range nuclear facilities, and on a large scale--by nearly 600 units.

In the course of the Nuclear Planning Group session another aspect of the NATO decision on American medium-range nuclear facilities emerged, about which the decision's initiators had been trying to keep quiet for the time being. This refers to the direct link between this decision and Washington's new nuclear strategy, set out in Presidential Directive 59 and officially adopted in the United States.

The content of Directive 59 was not published in full. Only the provisions which the Carter administration considered it necessary to reveal were made public by means of deliberate "leaks" to the press, with the intention of thereby "scoring points" in the election struggle. The result of that attempt is known. But both the fragmentary publications in the press and--above all--Washington's practical actions make it possible to form a relatively complete picture of the nature of the new strategy.

In the political plane the presidential directive and the strategy itself, as Carter, Borwn and other high-ranking Americans saw it, was to make the actual idea of waging a nuclear war acceptable in the eyes of the public. This would permit unhampered material preparation for such a war instead of struggling to rid society's life of the threat. This was the purpose of the references to the alleged "limited" nature of the war in preparation.

In the practical plane, the new U.S. nuclear strategy places the emphasis on a first, "preemptive" strike against targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the achievement of U.S. military and above all nuclear superiority, the deployment of qualitatively new types and systems of strategic and other types of nuclear weapons.

The further improvement of U.S. strategic and other nuclear missile facilities is to be the material basis of the new nuclear strategy. Primarily this means the MX and Minuteman II ICBM's with the new MK12A warhead, ballistic missiles for Trident (1 and 2) submarines and also cruise missiles. The increased accuracy of these types of weapons compared with previous generations makes it possible, American strategists believe, to add to the previous targets for nuclear strikes on the territory of the USSR and its allies by planning strikes against military facilities--strategic missile launch facilities, submarine and bomber bases and also military and political leadership centers.

The medium-range nuclear missiles being deployed in Western Europe will be a substantial addition to the American arsenal for implementing the new nuclear strategy. Indeed, they are designed as offensive weapons. The high accuracy (to within a few dozen meters) and low vulnerability of the cruise missiles make them, it is believed in the Pentagon, effective as "counterforce" weapons to hit pinpoint targets, above all military "force" ["silovykh"] targets. As for the Pershing II missiles, they are essentially first-strike weapons. Their flying time is only a few minutes (4-5). That is why, according to foreign military specialists, it is hard to prevent a Pershing strike.

Add to this the fact that the waging of combat actions against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries using "Eurostrategic" weapons and without employing strategic forces located actually on U.S. territory, would enable the United States to escape a retaliatory strike, according to the American strategists, and the fact that this strike would inevitably be made against Western Europe is of little concern to the strategists.

Addressing the Brussels session, the U.S. defense secretary diligently publicized the new U.S. nuclear strategy. At the same time, he tried to impose the strategy as the official strategy of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole.

Insofar as can be judged, this attempt has not yet succeeded. Representatives of some NATO countries, in particular Norway, are resolutely against it. Some clearly intend to wait for the Republican administration to take up the reins of power in the United States to see how it formulates American nuclear policy. However, the United States and the other leading NATO countries are continuing to back nuclear blackmail. Their actions in intensifying the nuclear potential and deploying medium-range missiles in Europe cannot be interpreted in any other way.

These actions are fraught with serious negative consequences for the general strategic military balance of forces and for the situation in Europe. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that it will do all it can to reach a mutually acceptable accord at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe which have begun in Geneva. At the same time, our country is bound to draw the proper conclusions from the intensification of peace-endangering trends in U.S. foreign policy and the attempts to solve international problems from a position of strength. In these conditions the Soviet Union is devoting unflagging attention to strengthening its defense capability.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON MADRID CSCE MEETING CONTINUES

Speech by U.S. Delegate

LD210208 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to Western news dispatches the American representative at the Madrid meeting, Democrat Max Kampelman, has delivered a lengthy speech which contains the most virulent attacks on the Soviet Union and its policies. Here is comment contributed by our news analyst Sergey Losev.

The speech by the U.S. delegate is significant in two ways. First, Mr Kampelman contends he speaks not only on behalf of the outgoing Carter administration whose stand on U.S.-Soviet relations is known to everyone everywhere, but also on behalf of the future Republican administration. REUTER correspondent in Madrid Sydney Weiland remarked in this connection that Kampelman is perhaps hoping to retain his post after 20 January when the administration will be sworn in. The second reason that Mr Kampelman's speech is noteworthy is that it has been leaked to the press.

Thus the United States delegation has reneged on the accords reached by the parties to the conference to the effect that discussions should be held behind closed doors. The Americans took care of that leak. Answering a correspondent's question chief Soviet delegate Leonid Ilichev said he had the impression that the United States wanted to sidetrack the Madrid meeting. I would like to add, he said, that the easing of tensions and European security and cooperation are crucial issues and anyone who hampers positive solutions will shoulder grave responsibilities. So said the chief Soviet delegate in Madrid answering a question whether the press leaks from a closed door session could be regarded as a premeditated move.

The main question on the agenda is to consider a proposal on convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. In their speeches in Madrid delegates from several European countries, for instance France, Sweden and Finland, have supported the idea of such a conference. As for the United States, its negative reaction to this idea was well-known even before the Madrid meeting. Washington made its stance abundantly clear right after the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization had come forward with this proposal. To vindicate its negative position the American delegate attacked Soviet policy. He claimed it was Afghanistan that triggered off the American nuclear buildup. Well Mr Kampelman played fast and loose with the facts, and the facts show that the United States reverted to a course of confrontation long before the Afghan events.

It was in May of 1978 that the United States saddled its NATO allies with a petition to increase defense budgets three percent a year up to the end of this century. It was long before the Afghan events that the decision was taken to deploy 600 American cruise and Pershing II missiles and to inflate the American military budget. As testified at the recent session in Brussels of the NATO Planning Group, the American administration intends to push through these plans. ASSOCIATED PRESS, quoting well-placed sources in the Pentagon, reports the White House plans to boost U.S. military expenditures by more than 40 billion dollars during the next fiscal year, thus bringing the total bill to 200 billion dollars.

United States voters naturally may ask how in this case the new administration would be able to fulfil its commitments. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, many corporate heads are doubtful whether it would be possible at all to reduce taxes and simultaneously balance the budget by 1983.

It is probably to deflect the attention of the American public that Mr Kampelman speaks so disparagingly about the Soviet Union and its policies. According to REUTER even senior officials at the State Department are amazed at Kampelman's strident rhetoric. They say Mr Kampelman wasn't authorized to say that the Soviet Union and the United States are headed for confrontation.

West Wants 'To Divert' Talks

LD211059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Madrid: Call for Businesslike Discussion"]

[Text] Madrid, 18 Nov--At the meeting of representatives of the 35 CSCE participant states being held here the socialist countries are doing active work aimed at ensuring that the Madrid forum justifies the hopes of the world public.

In their speeches at the plenary sessions the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Polish, GDR and Romanian representatives called for a businesslike and constructive discussion of the most important problems of the present day, above all questions of security and cooperation in Europe, disarmament and the strengthening of detente. They warned of the danger of turning the Madrid meeting into a platform for a political confrontation and rebuffed attempts to divert it from examining the main issues.

At the same time the socialist countries' delegations are making constructive proposals aimed at improving the political situation on the European Continent and creating a climate of trust and relations among the states of Europe.

M. Dobrosielski, Polish deputy foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation, noted the pressing need for an earnest dialogue and talks in order to stabilize the political situation in Europe. "Europe is our home, in which, whether we like it or not, we obliged to live together," he said. "It is therefore necessary to strengthen the foundations of this house by political means, to strengthen the detente process and to concentrate our attention on achieving security on our continent."

The Polish delegation head dealt a decisive rebuff to those who are trying to distort the essence of the events occurring in Poland and exposed the attempts by a number of Western political and other groupings, as well as individual Western mass news media, to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

H. Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign minister and head of the GDR delegation, resolutely refuted the slanderous attacks by representatives of certain NATO countries with regard to socialist states. He evaluated the FRG foreign minister's speech as an example of gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs.

In their speeches the socialist countries' representatives also devoted great attention to other provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki agreements--to cooperation in the spheres of culture, tourism and sport. "Bulgaria has always attached great significance to cooperation in humanitarian spheres, sought to broaden it and striven for diversity and enrichment," Mariy Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy foreign minister and head of the Bulgarian delegation, said in particular. "Eloquent proof of this is provided by the fact that we maintain cultural exchanges with more than 100 countries and participate in more than 180 international governmental and nongovernmental organizations associated with precisely this cooperation." Representatives of other socialist community states also cited in their speeches convincing examples of the socialist countries' multifacted cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

At the same time they made it clearly understood that cooperation in the spheres of culture, exchange of information and other spheres in no way means affording various Western subversive propaganda centers the opportunity to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs. The socialist community states have come out and will come out resolutely against such attempts.

The general debate at the Madrid meeting and also the first closed plenary session have shown that far from everyone in the Palace of Congresses adheres to a constructive line and is interested in a businesslike discussion of urgent problems. [paragraph continues]

The speeches by the representatives of a number of Western countries once again clearly reveal a tendency which attests to their desire to divert the Madrid meeting from the highways of detente and to impose on its participants an endless demagogic discussion of problems which have nothing to do with questions of detente, the ensuring of security, disarmament and mutually advantageous interstate cooperation.

Hungarian Delegate Criticizes West

LD211113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "One Way--Detente"]

[Excerpt] Madrid--Closed plenary sessions have begun at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states. For a whole week they will hold a general debate, which is to be the start of a concrete discussion of problems under all sections of the Final Act.

And so, the meeting participants are proceeding to a new stage of their work. This, as is known, was proceded by statements by the delegation heads at the plenary sessions which began after the opening of the meeting on 11 November. The last of the 35 speakers, including Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, spoke last Saturday.

"What have the past few days shown?" I put this question to Hungarian delegation head Janos Petran. He was chairman at the last session of the preparatory meeting, when, in his words, "all the tension which had accumulated over the 9 weeks of its work was discharged like a lightning strike."

Certain NATO states, he said, exerted great pressure to prevent the opening of the Madrid meeting. And the fact that it began on schedule, despite all the difficulties which arose, was of great significance.

The all-European detente process enjoyed new development with the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki. The structure of European security has now become so strong and deeply rooted that it can withstand tests such as the complications which have arisen recently in the international situation through the fault of the West's aggressive forces. The fact that the Madrid meeting has begun attests to precisely this. Even in the present complex international situation it is proving possible to conduct a dialogue, hold meetings and reach accords in the name of peace and the peoples' security.

Unfortunately, we have not yet seen in the speeches of Western representatives a concrete program for the strengthening of security or heard what to do about disarmament or what to do to broaden equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation, although certain delegates have touched on these topics to a certain extent from realistic positions. The representatives of certain NATO countries have proved incapable of departing from their demagogic line and from attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The European public has been able to hear from the Palace of Congresses in Madrid the clear voice of the fraternal socialist countries' representatives. What has characterized their speeches? High responsibility for the fate of detente and the peoples' peaceful future. The speeches were permeated with specific ideas and proposals on how to further advance the European process and what further steps to take in all the spheres envisaged in the Final Act.

The speeches by the delegation heads from the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries revealed the significance of the proposal advanced by the Warsaw Pact states shortly before the Madrid meeting that this forum adopt a decision opening the way to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

We hope, Hungarian delegation head Janos Petran said at the conclusion of our conversation, that reason will gain the upper hand at the Madrid meeting.

West European Economic Ties

LD202228 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 20 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents report: Questions of the "second basket" related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act were discussed today at the closed plenary session of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 participatory countries of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The TASS correspondents asked members of the Soviet delegation, who are specialists in this field, to state their views on the course of the discussion.

"Economic, scientific and technical cooperation constitutes one of the most important sections of the European conference's Final Act", said the Soviet representative Y. Medvedev. "This cooperation facilitates not only the development of trade, economic and scientific-technical ties but also the strengthening of peace and development of detente".

The member of the Soviet delegation said that the Soviet Union, as it is generally acknowledged, is actively taking part in the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation. "As an example of this", he said, "I can refer to the USSR's major agreements on economic, trade, scientific, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation with Finland, Norway, France and other European countries. Many of these agreements are of a long-term nature. Such, for instance, is the large-scale agreement with the FRG that spans the period to the year 2000 and involves various fields. It should also be noted that as a rule our West European partners refuse to succumb to pressure by the United States which wants to turn economic ties into an instrument of its destructive policy. Already starting with 1976 the American administration has systematically taken measures directed at restraining the development of trade and scaling down scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union".

"The experience of more than 60 years of relations with Soviet Russia ought to have taught the American politicians that of all the embargoes, bans and sanctions that have been so numerous during this period of time not even one has produced the expected political dividends. The events in Afghanistan, to which the United States refers to justify acts of arbitrariness and outright unconscientiousness in the fulfilment of international obligations, are nothing but the latest pretext from this series", Medvedev said.

"There is hardly any need to explain that a policy based on the use of trade as an instrument of political pressure and blackmail runs counter to the letter and spirit of the Final Act and the United Nations Charter", he said in conclusion.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION OF AFGHAN ISSUE REPORTED

LD201120 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] New York, 20 Nov, TASS--The undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which has unleashed by the United States jointly with the Chinese hegemonists and Moslem reactionaries, is a most crude violation of the provisions of the U.N. Charter, an open encroachment upon the sovereign rights of the Afghan people. This is declared by representatives of many states, speaking in the debate at the U.N. General Assembly session on the so-called "Afghan issue," which was forced on the community of nations by Washington, Beijing and its allies.

Washington's and Beijing's cold war advocates have used the Afghan issue as a pretext for slanderous attacks against the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, said Czechoslovakia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization Ilja Hulinsky. Under this cover, he went on to say, they are building up arms and stepping up their own war preparations.

A key to a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is a full and guaranteed end to armed aggression and all forms of hostile activity from the outside against the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed Vladimir Kravets, permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR.

American delegate Donald McHenry has made slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the worst cold war traditions. The speech by the representative of the outgoing U.S. administration has fully reflected the malicious reaction, which was aroused in definite circles of the USA by the utter failure of that administration's plans to restore in Afghanistan a regime welcome to Washington and thus at least partly compensate for the loss of its positions in Iran.

Representatives View Afghan Vote

LD210839 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] New York, 21 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Subversive activities of imperialist and hegemonistic forces against the Afghan revolution, against peace and stability in southwest Asia came under sharp attacks in the speeches made by representatives of socialist and non-aligned countries at the session of the United Nations General Assembly which has ended the discussion of the "Afghan question" imposed on it.

However, by a majority of votes the assembly adopted a resolution which constitutes a direct interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and is aimed at turning the United Nations into an instrument for such interference.

In his comments in connection with the voting, the permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed that the undeclared war against Afghanistan in which the ruling circles of the United States, and China were playing the first fiddle became a component part of an overall onslaught on the liberation and peace-loving forces launched by imperialism and hegemonism. It was noteworthy that the statements by the representatives of the United States, China, Pakistan and delegates from some other countries who spoke in unision with them were groundless and virtually consisted of unfounded assertions.

The Soviet representative said that those, who believed the false thesis of imperialist propaganda to the effect that the events in Afghanistan and the aid given to it by the Soviet Union were allegedly the cause of the aggravated international situation, were profoundly mistaken. Such allegations were a propaganda subterfuge called upon to mislead the world public opinion. It was an open course at wrecking detente, escalating the arms race and creating a military threat to the countries of south-west Asia and the Persian Gulf adopted by the U.S. long before, not the events in Afghanistan, which had complicated the international atmosphere and was poisoning it at the time.

The minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammed Dost, said that the resolution which constituted an open interference in the internal affairs of his country could not be recognised as legitimate. No one had the right to tell Afghanistan what government it should have. The Soviet troops would be withdrawn after outside interference in the affairs of Afghanistan stopped. Only direct negotiations involving Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran could normalise the situation in the region. The discussion of the question at the U.N. General Assembly only aggravated the situation, complicated and postponed a political settlement.

PRAVDA RECALLS 'POSITIVE' UN RESOLUTION ON KOREAN ISSUE

LD201557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Yuriy Dmitriyev "Commentator's Column": "To Fulfill the UN Decision"]

[Text] At its 30th session 5 years ago, 18 November 1975, the UN General Assembly urged the international community to take "decisive measures to end foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs, to eliminate tension and to prevent armed conflicts in that region." In a corresponding resolution the assembly recommended disbanding the "UN troop command in Korea," which has existed since the start of the American-South Korean aggression against the DPRK in 1950, withdrawing from South Korea all the foreign troops stationed there under the UN flag and replacing the armistice agreement of 27 July 1953 with a peace agreement.

The adoption of that positive UN decision on Korea was made possible as a result of concerted actions by the PRK and supporters of a just settlement of the Korean question and thanks to the immutable solidarity and suuport given them by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The United States, however, refuses to withdraw its armed forces from South Korea, making out that the UN decision applies not to the tens of thousands of American soldiers but to the few hundred servicemen comprising the personnel of the "UN troop command in Korea."

However, it is generally known that for more than 30 years now the United States has been keeping in South Korea a thousands-strong contingent of its armed forces which embraces all categories of troops, including units equipped with nuclear weapons. The question arises: Is it not precisely this circumstance that is preventing the elimination of the continuing tension in the region of Korea and a dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul on the problem of the country's reunification?

To justify its virtual occupation of South Korea, Washington refers to some sort of "threat from the north," although it cannot cite a single fact to cast doubt on the DPRK's love of peace. It is clear that is is precisely the United States, whose troops are still on South Korean territory in defiance of the 30th UN General Assembly session decision, that bears the chief responsibility for the fact that the Korean problem remains unsettled.

The Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress held in October put forward a wide range of initiatives aimed at creating favorable conditions for Korea's peaceful and independent unification, without external interference, and, in particular, once again advanced a proposal for the formation of a North-South confederation. Need it be said that the realization of this constructive program can begin only on the cessation of foreign interference in internal Korean affairs.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT 'TO BE PRESSURED' TO INCREASE DEFENSE BUDGET

LD202002 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 20 Nov, TASS--Talks began here today between the U.S. President Carter and Helmut Schmidt, the FRG's federal chancellor, who arrived in the USA for a visit.

As the newspaper Washington POST points out, U.S.-West German talks will be held in a "troubled atmosphere." Such an atmosphere, in the opinion of observers, is explained by the fact that the Carter administration is making use of the remaining days in office for whipping up the arms race in every way and is attempting to impose this course on its West European allies for NATO. The White House gave a kind of "example" to Western Europe for an unreasonable wasting of funds by planning military expenditure in the budget for the next financial year at an astronomical level of 200,000 million dollars. Washington emissaries are busy touring West European capitals, urging the government of those countries to increase their share of military spending within the NATO framework, to which, as is admitted by the U.S. press, they go with reluctance.

As is clear from the report of the Washington POST, the White House is exasperated over the fact that some West European countries, including the FRG, do not increase their military appropriations by three per cent a year in real terms, and intends to tell this to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Observers' opinion is that Washington has also been dissatisfied with the latest pronouncements by the leader of the FRG in favour of continuation of the constructive East-West cooperation and ratification of the SALT II treaty. The Washington POST writes that Carter's aim at the forthcoming talks with Helmut Schmidt, is to convince him as a West European leader to necessity to take a more clear stand (i.e. similar to that of Washington--not by TASS) [as received] on all these matters and make it clear to him that otherwise Western Europe will run into serious problems in the USA.

Bonn, 20 Nov, TASS--In connection with Helmut Schmidt's talks in Washington, the newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes that "the central topic of the chancellor's talks with representatives of the U.S. administration will be the amount of the FRG's military budget in the light of the demands which are being put forward by NATO."

At present, NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG writes, official Washington is exerting a massive psychological pressure on Helmut Schmidt so as to achieve a considerable increase in West German military expenditure. Recalling NATO's decision to this effect taken in May 1978, the newspaper stresses that the Danes, the Dutch, the Belgians, Britons and Italians are now evading the fulfillment of the adopted obligations.

The NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG is for reconsidering NATO's decision with a view to re-distributing the military expenditure burden which is now borne by the member-states of this military bloc.

In any case, the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG points out, Washington is expecting assurances from Schmidt that the FRG, notwithstanding the slump in its economy, will increase its military spending.

PURPOSE OF BEIJING TRIAL TO 'WHITEWASH' MAO ZEDONG

LD202035 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes: A court trial has begun in Beijing of "the counter-revolutionary groupings" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. In the dock are 10 of the 16 participants of the groupings, as the others are already dead. They are charged with persecuting party and state leaders, big numbers of functionaries and people's masses, with an attempt to overthrow the state power, an attempt on Mao Zedong and with preparations of an armed uprising in Shanghai. The trial is a political hearing, unprecedented in the 30-year history of China: Nine of the ten accused are former members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The organizers of the trial declared that the defendants are brought to court for "criminal offenses", and not for "mistakes" in their work and political line. The meaning and the aim of this move is absolutely clear: Giving the semblance of legality to the court hearing, the trial organizers are attempting to steer Mao's political course away from the blow, to whitewash Mao himself and his Maoism, by attributing to Lin Biao and the four the excesses of the Cultural Revolution and by shifting the blame onto Lin Biao, the four and others for the catastrophic situation in the country, which resulted from the implementation of the course.

It is well known that what the ten defendants are now accused of stems from the line which was conducted by Mao Zedong, Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders from Mao's entourage, including those currently to be found in Beijing's ruling elite.

The indictment says that over 727 thousand fell victim to the excesses of the Cultural Revolution, with over 34 thousand of the number "having been led to death". Yet, this is but an insignificant number of those who suffered. It is Deng Xiaoping himself who acknowledged that 100 million people became victims of the Cultural Revolution. Another cluster of contradictions in the Chinese ruling elite has formed around the political trial. This becomes clear also from the fact that the trial began after numerous delays.

Foreign observers regard the case as a stage in the preparations for the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which, as expected, should give to the Chinese people a long-promised "official" assessment of all Mao's activity and of the Cultural Revolution. The case should provide the judicial "justification" for such an assessment, by lifting the responsibility for all the lawlessness of the period from Mao and the present leadership. Foreign observers stress that the initiators of the indictment do not touch upon the issues of the foreign policy of that period. This fact signifies that the present Chinese leaders conduct the same foreign-policy course, as was pursued by Mao and his close associates.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON PUBLICATION OF DENG INTERVIEW

LD201511, Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": A Dubious Lightning Conductor"]

[Text] The other day the Chinese newspapers published an "unofficial transcript" of an interview which Deng Xiaoping gave to the Italian journalist Fallaci just over 2 months ago. The first part of the publication, which concerns Mao Zedong's relations with the "gang of four," is being associated with the forthcoming trial of the "four." The second part of the conversation is devoted to international problems and expresses, without beating around the bush, the essence of the present Beijing leadership's foreign policy views.

A third world war is inevitable--that is the main thesis developed by Deng Xiaoping. Talk about detente, he says, is as dangerous as the "appeasement policy" implemented by Chamberlain and Daladier in the thirties. World War II broke out, he says, because certain European leaders mistakenly believed it could be avoided. Similar illusions are allegedly weakening the West in our time too.

Repeating this Maoist thesis, Deng Xiaoping launched into geopolitical reasonings. World war III will break out because of Europe, the Beijing oracle said to frighten the Italian. World domination can only be established if you have control of Europe. That, he said, is why Europe is a key point in Soviet strategy. The Russians' advance toward the Indian Ocean is part of their plan to encircle Europe with a view to taking it in their pincers....

Well, here is a really all-embracing flight of fancy: pincers, not just some kind of "arc of crises" Brzezinski-style!

Deng Xiaoping unambiguously called the capitalist world to a crusade against the USSR. Western Europe, he declared, is facing a choice: Either sink to your knees or fight. And you had better choose without delay. But making this choice at once means holding the front in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea.

The Beijing leader intimated that the blow China struck against Vietnam a year ago was inflicted in the West's interests, as part of a global anti-Soviet strategy. The point is, he said, that Vietnam is the "Cuba of the East," that it is following the USSR's example.

"A defensive counteroffensive had to be undertaken against the Vietnamese," Deng Xiaoping expatiated. "True, judging by results it was not very effective. We saw that many countries were against our counteroffensive, so we were too restrained. But the episode showed that we are fully determined to strike a blow. And we reserve this right...."

Boasting cynically about an act of agression against a neighboring socialist country, Deng Xiaoping tried in passing to whitewash the bloody Pol Pot Clique, as well as another, Chilean butcher-Pinochet (with whom Mao's heirs are also friends). Deng Xiaoping even associated Allende's overthrow with the fact that the Chilean president "was under the Soviet Union's influence."

The list of such revelations could be continued. But the question arises: For whom are they intended? Deng Xiaoping's talk with the journalist Fallaci took place at the end of August, and it was published at the time in the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA and America's Washington Post. So why have they decided to reprint the text of the interview in Beijing now? To all appearances, it is in order to exert a certain influence on Chinese public opinion and prevent "intellectual ferment" in connection with the inevitable mentions of Mao's name during the trial of the "gang of four." People in Beijing are afraid that the trial will make people ask questions: Where have Maoist dogmas led the country?

Perhaps that is why official propaganda has started expatiating even more persistently on the inevitability of a third world war. Here it is stressed that China allegedly has nothing to fear from a global thermonuclear conflict, since the poor countries, which have nothing in particular to lose, will suffer less than the rich countries.

Mao's heirs are now trying to use this dubious consolation as a kind of lightning conductor. Why grumble, they say, about promises not fulfilled by the authorities, why complain that since the time of the "Great Leap Forward" the country's economy has been marking time? What is the point of lamenting that the people's living standard is not improving, that even many Asian states with which China was once equal have gone far ahead? After all, the poorer the country is, the less it will be affected by the inevitable world conflagration....

Well, as for the foreign public, regardless of Deng Xiaoping's intentions, his interview has clearly illustrated an indisputable truth: The present Beijing leadership adheres as before to the misanthropic essence of Maoism: "Standing on a hilltop to watch two tigers fight"--that is, provoking a world thermonuclear conflict in the absurd hope that it will lead to China's world domination.

OPENING OF SEJM SESSION IN WARSAW REPORTED

LD201434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A routine session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened in Warsaw today. Taking part in its work are Kania, Jablonski, Pinkowski and other party and state leaders. The deputies will discuss the report from the government on the internal political situation in the country. There will also be discussion of questions connected with the situation in agriculture and providing the population with food products.

POLISH VETERANS GROUP SUPREME COUNCIL PLENUM MEETS

LD202030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The plenum of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy took place recently in the Polish capital. It unites in its ranks over 650,000 veterans of World War II and the resistance movement.

In the speeches at the plenum concern was expressed that the protest of the working class against the mistakes and violations of the principles of socialist building is being used by the antisocialist forces for exacerbating the situation.

The plenum was addressed by Moczar, the president of the union's Supreme Council. He noted that the political atmosphere in Poland is improving slowly. Many enterprises have still not succeeded in achieving a normal working rhythm. As before, discussions are continuing during which many important problems are being raised and answers to them are being sought.

Pointing to the dangerous tendency of making more and more new demands on the government, Moczar noted that this increases tension and creates new difficulties.

In our country there are antisocialist forces whose irresponsible actions can lead Poland to a national catastrophy, he said. Today we are telling all those who would like to extract for themselves political advantages from the serious crisis Poland is going through and undermine our friendship with the Soviet Union: Do not count on this; you will not bring this off.

Our people's security and the country's future, the speaker noted, are ensured by a system of alliances with socialist states and first of all with the Soviet Union.

MARTENS, BROOKS SPEAK AT NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD201858 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels, 20 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The prime minister of Belgium, Wilfried Martens, said here today that his government would miss no chance to promote through diplomatic channels detente in the world and better relations between East and West. Addressing the open plenary session of the North Atlantic Assembly held in the Belgian capital, he said that the West should not let the recent difficulties at the Madrid conference push the maintenance of the process of international detente into the background.

Giving his assurances that NATO "remains the cornerstone" of his country's foreign policy, the head of the Belgian Government, at the same time, sharply criticized the United States and other major countries of the bloc for their illusory and dangerous differentiations between big and small, good and not so good allies.

The Belgian prime minister made it understood, quite clearly, that such a policy of pressure can only worsen the frictions, which emerged within the North Atlantic alliance in a whole range of issues, including, the amount of the military budgets of the NATO countries, their relations with the Soviet Union, trade and economic relations between East and West and the problems of detente and disarmament.

The current chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly, American Congressman Jack Brooks said in his statement that the most urgent problem in the relations with the Soviet Union should be the search for the ways of achieving bigger stability in the world through negotiations on arms control. He believes that the rejection of SALT talks would cause irreparable damage to NATO.

But this did not prevent him, under the false and demagogical pretext of "the Soviet menace", to call on the NATO Assembly members to support Washington's course. He urged the NATO partners to increase their military spendings so as, according to his words, to take on themselves a part of the burden and responsibility and not to cause damage to the transatlantic partnership. In particular, he insisted on the NATO allies' implementation of "the NATO long-term defence programme", directed at escalating the arms race.

TEREBILOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CYPRUS VISIT

LD201447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Terebilov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of justice, visited the Republic of Cyprus from 3 through 10 November at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL].

The CPSU delegation had meetings with AKEL General Secretary E. Papaioannou and members of the AKEL Central Secretariat, visited regional party organizations and also participated in the festivities devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The representatives of the CPSU and AKEL pointed out in the adopted communique that all the meetings in Cyprus took place in the traditional spirit of the mutual friendship, comradeship and fraternal relations which are characteristic of the two parties.

The CPSU delegation returned to Moscow on 10 November.

REACTION TO SOVIET-FINNISH TALKS, SPEECHES REPORTED

LD201435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS 14 November roundup: "In the Name of the People's Peaceful Future"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Finnish talks and the speeches made in the Kremlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kekkonen are being assessed by the press and broad circles of the international public as further convincing testimony to the two friendly states' desire for the consolidation of detente and the spread of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

The Soviet leader pointed out that northern Europe's security can be ensured not by activating military blocs in the region but by a joint search for solutions which would leave the region outside the sphere of conflicts. Finland's HELSINGIN SANOMAT writes: The USSR's posture regarding the Madrid meeting also has the international public's broad approval. The Soviet Union advocates holding the meeting in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, emphasizing that, if such an approach prevails, there can be hope that it will be possible to materially discuss and adopt important decisions which will, in particular, open the way for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In his Moscow speech L.I. Brezhnev laid particular stress on the fact that the code of principles of interstate contacts adopted by the Helsinki all-European conference also embodied in large measure the wide experience of Soviet-Finnish good neighborliness and that it is now very important to consistently implement the accords reached in Helsinki, Janos Nagy, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Hungarian delegation at the Madrid meeting, said. At the same time the Soviet leader exposed the NATO countries' attempts to divert the attention of the meeting participants from the forum's main tasks by means of demagogic speeches and cheap propaganda. The socialist countries will firmly pursue a policy of reaching accords which will serve the interests of detente, security and a peaceful future.

Time and again the USSR has called for the implementation of the accords reached at the all-European conference in Helsinki, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, Europe must at last be given the chance to live under conditions of secure peace and tranquility. The Soviet Union shares Finland's concern to ensure that northern Europe remains tranquil and stable, and displays an understanding attitude toward Finland's initiative on creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

In his Moscow speech the Soviet leader convincingly exposed the circles in the United states and the other NATO countries which would like to revive the cold war, Cyprus' KHARAVYI writes. After doing everything possible to ensure the convening and the success of the all-European conference in Helsinki, the Soviet Union is currently continuing--not just in word, but in deed--its efforts to deepen detente and extend it to the military sphere.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF SOVIET-FINNISH COMMUNIQUE

A comparison of the item entitled "Kekkonen Continues Official Visit to Soviet Union" and subtitled "Communique on Visit" published on page G 6 of the 18 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 November on pages 1 and 4 reveals the following variations:

On page G 10, paragraph five, the PRAVDA version reads as follows: In this connection they noted once again Finland's important proposals, including declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone, aimed at strengthening security in the north of Europe. These proposals are highly topical at the present time. The Soviet Union, for its part, confirmed its readiness to take part in constructive discussion of these proposals and to advocate together with other nuclear powers a guarantee of the nuclear-free status of northern Europe, if the states which might wish to participate in such a zone would express interest in this.

RAFSANJANI DISCUSSES HOSTAGES AT ALGIERS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD202002 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis, told a press conference in Algiers that the fate of the American hostages rested with the American Government. He said that Washington has agreed in principle to Iran's demands and that the release of the hostages depends on the meeting of these demands. These demands are: guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran; the release of Iranian deposits in American banks; the return of the wealth looted by the defunct shah of Iran. [number of demands as heard]

OLOF PALME MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, RAJA'I IN TEHRAN

LD202058 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 20 Nov, TASS--Olof Palme, special representative of the U.N. secretary general, was received today by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and had a conversation with him. He also met with Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

As is known, Olof Palme is to hold talks with the leaders of Iran and Iraq in order to find a settlement of the armed conflict between the two countries.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE REPORTS, ALGERIAN VIEW CITED

LD201446 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Nov, TASS--Fighting between Iraqi and Iranian troops is continuing all along the front. It is most intensive in the area of Susangerd town in the southern section. As is reported by the Chief Military Command, in the course of the day yesterday airforce planes and helicopters of army aviation raided Iranian positions there inflicting considerable losses in manpower and materiel. Iraqi air defences downed two Iranian war planes near Susangerd. An oil depot was set on fire in the course of fighting near Abadan, and an Iranian naval boat was sunk in the Karun River.

The Iraqi side is reported to be sending people's army units from Nejef Province with the aim of strengthening the operating force.

Tehran, 20 Nov, TASS--According to Tehran radio reports, fierce fighting is continuing near Susangerd. Iraqi troops were forced to retreat near Dobbe-Hardan populated locality.

The Iraqis are reported to be holding Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr]. In the course of the past twenty four hours Abadan came under heavy fire of the Iraqi artillery.

The communique of the United Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces points out the successful use in combat of helicopters against the Iraqi side in the area of the towns of Susangerd, Abadan, Ahwaz and Dezful. Losses in manpower, tanks and other equipment are pointed out.

Algiers, 20 Nov, TASS--A meeting of the Politbureau of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party was held here with President Chadli Bendjedid in chair. It was examined a number of international issues, including the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

The report issued by the APS press agency recalls Algeria's role in reaching the Iranian-Iraqi agreement of 1975. The Algerian leadership holds that the armed Iraqi-Iranian conflict runs counter to the interests of the peoples of these two countries. It creates a seat of tensions in the region and a threat to the security of the neighbour countries, creates conditions for the penetration of imperialism, racism and Zionism.

In this connection the Algerian Government is planning fresh initiatives to contribute towards ending the bloodshed. Algeria, the report of the APS agency points out, turns to Iran and Iraq with a call for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of troops to the initial positions in conformity with the Algerian agreement of 1975.

NONALIGNED EFFORTS ON IRANIAN-IRAQI SETTLEMENT NOTED

LD211047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "On the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict"]

[Text] London, 16 Nov--THE SUNDAY TIMES reports today that Iran and Iraq "have agreed to consider the proposals by a group of nonaligned countries aimed at ending the war in the Persian Gulf region." These proposals, according to the newspaper, are based in particular on a return to the 1975 Algiers agreement on the borders between the two states, which acknowledged the "joint sovereignty" of Iran and Iraq over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. The proposals provide for the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from a significant proportion of the occupied Iranian territory and a commitment by both sides not to send new troops contingents into the regions of hostilities.

The arrival of a mission from the nonaligned countries, including the foreign ministers of Algeria, Cuba, India, Yugoslavia and other countries and also the PLO representative, is expected in Tehran soon.

Baghdad, 16 Nov--Iraqi President S. Husayn has received Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca, who is here on a mediation mission to settle the conflict. "During the meeting," INA reports, "the nonaligned movement's efforts to find ways toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict providing for the recognition of Iraq's legitimate rights were examined."

NOVIKOV HITS EGYPTIAN CHARGE OF USSR AID TO IRAN, IRAQ

LD201628 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 20 Nov 80

["Putting the Blame at Somebody Else's Door"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS --TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: In an attempt to somehow justify itself in the eyes of the Arab public for its traitorous course, the Egyptian leadership has picked up the canard launched by the U.S. administration about a certain "Soviet threat" in the Persian Gulf area. Egyptian Foreign Minister Hasan 'Ali was the latest person to come up with a variation on this topic speaking on Cairo television on Wednesday. He alleged that the USSR gives aid to both warring sides in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and is the only country which benefits from the conflict.

The absurd conjectures by the Egyptian minister do not need a refutation. It is a matter of common knowledge that the USSR comes out in favour of an earliest solution to the Iranian-Iraqi contradictions by peaceful talks between the two countries without an interference from the outside. It is not superfluous also to recall for Mr 'Ali the Soviet viewpoint that the Persian Gulf area, like any other part of the world, is the sphere of the vital interests of the states situated there and not of any other countries. No one has a right to interfere in their affairs or play the role of uninvited patrons or self-styled "protectors of order."

This is exactly the role that is being played by the Egyptian leadership together with its transoceanic partner. Was it not Cairo that embarked on the road of overt aiding to the United States in the preparations which are being speeded up by the USA for a direct armed interference in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf?

Was it not the head of the Egyptian regime, Anwar as-Sadat, that publicly called on the United States to interfere in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and in a special message to the U.S. President recently suggested that the United States use Egypt's territory for military purposes more actively? Is it not in Egyptian territory that the U.S.-Egyptian exercises "Bright Star" are now taking place, exercises which, as Admiral Mahmud Hamdi, spokesman of the Defence Ministry of the A.R.E., frankly admitted, serve for the Americans as a preparation for a possible intervention in the Persian Gulf area? The enumeration of facts of Cairo's complicity in U.S. imperialism's dangerous plans in the Near and Middle East could be continued. While accusing the Soviet Union of what Egypt is guilty of in actual fact, Hasan 'Ali only confirms the aptness of the saying: If the cap fits, wear it.

RPP COMMENTS ON ASYUT TROUBLES, U.S. BASES IN EGYPT

LD211032 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Egyptian students at Asyut have staged demonstrations in protest against the maneuvers of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Egyptian territory. Workers of a number of local factories also joined in the demonstrations, believing these maneuvers to be a serious encroachment by the United States on Egyptian national sovereignty. The Asyut troubles are yet another manifestation of widescale disturbances in Egypt caused by the U.S. military presence--a matter which detracts from their national dignity. No pretexts or arguments used by the Egyptian authorities or press can persuade them to believe that such arbitrary action does not threaten the country. They cannot believe that the U.S. military presence is temporary.

The Beirut paper AN-NIDA' points out that the joint maneuvers by the Egyptian and U.S. forces clearly indicates that all the statements made by As-Sadat about granting temporary facilities to the United States in Egyptian territory are nothing but lies and distortions. In fact, the traitorous Egyptian regime provides U.S. imperialism with permanent military bases to use in combating the national Arab liberation movements.

It is a known fact that there are now in Egypt active military bases which are not far from Cairo and on the coast of the Red Sea and other parts which, together with the bases established by Israel in Sinai, constitute a tight network for the stationing of U.S. troops with their modern arms in the Egyptian territories.

Egypt has become a bridgehead for U.S. imperialist aggression against the peoples of the Middle East, the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

How does Washington today realize in Egypt its designs which the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir successfully confronted? Fouad Nuzhah, member of the leadership of the Egyptian Socialist Action Party, gives an answer to this question. He says: The United States dominates those who now rule the country. Matters have come to the point where the U.S. ambassador daily meets with Egyptian officials and offers them advice. Fouad Nuzhah also points out that Egypt is at present suffering from a twofold occupation. The Israeli invaders are still in Sinai. The commander of the U.S. forces chooses any areas in Egypt as he pleases to set up bases on the pretext of training or the protection of the area.

Fouad Nuzhah recalls that the area where the Phantom squadrons were stationed during the 3 months of maneuvers in Egypt constituted a state within a state. Egyptians were barred from approaching the area.

The Egyptian authorities justify their disgraceful action in subjugating the country to the U.S. imperialist presence by the existence of an alleged Soviet threat. But how can the Egyptian people believe these allegations when signs of Soviet-Egyptian cooperation such as the high dam or the Hulwan metallurgical complex stand witness? How can the Egyptian people believe these fabrications when they know how the USSR sincerely and honestly helps all the Arab peoples to stand firm in the face of the pressures of imperialism and Zionism.

The opposition paper in Egypt, ASH-SHA'B, has written that the use of the pretext of the Soviet threat is not new. John Foster Dulles, former U.S. secretary of state, used it before. The paper adds that they are now trying to frighten us again with the alleged danger to divert our eyes from the actual danger.

The granting of military facilities to the United States cannot, under any conditions, serve the interests of the Egyptian people. The solution of the problems of housing and food, from which the Egyptian people suffer, and the establishment of a strong economy must be founded on a strong base of heavy industries and developed agriculture and not on military bases that are built to safeguard the U.S. interests.

SYRAIN DELEGATION'S VISIT REAFFIRMS FRIENDSHIP TIES

LD201158 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--A delegation of the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee stayed in the Soviet Union on November 4-18 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation was headed by Deputy Chairman of the Committee, General Secretary of the Democratic Unionist Party of Syria Ahmad al-Asad.

In the course of the meetings and conversations, representatives of the Soviet and Syrian public emphasized that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad, is of outstanding significance for further development of all-round relations between the two countries, in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive designs in the Middle and Near East, for assertion of a fair and durable peace in that area and the whole world.

The Soviet people highly appraised the firm and principled course of the Syrian Arab Republic aimed at giving rebuff to Israel's expansionist policy and thwarting the anti-Arab Camp David deal, noted Syria's important contribution to activities of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, in support of the courageous struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of its inalienable national rights.

The Syrian delegation pointed to the unanimous approval by public organizations and the broad popular masses of Syria of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the consistent support of the struggle waged by the Syrian and other peoples against designs of imperialism, Zionism and local capitulatory circles, for elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and comprehensive, fair settlement of the Middle East crisis. The Syrian guests wished the Soviet people new labour accomplishments in connection with preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The representatives of the Soviet and Syrian solidarity committees reaffirmed the desire of the public of the two countries to continue actively participating in the movement of solidarity of Asian and African peoples, to promote further cohesion and consolidation of that movement on the anti-imperialist platform.

YAKUSHIN-LED MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES ALGERIAN VISIT

LD210949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Algiers, 15 Nov, TASS--The visit to Algeria of a Soviet military delegation headed by Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander of the Ground Forces, continues.

The head of the Soviet military delegation and his companions met with Col (A. Belkhushet), Algerian deputy minister of national defense. During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of mutual interest. Col (A. Belkhushet) noted the importance of friendly ties between the two countries' armies, which do a great deal to promote the strengthening of friendship between the Algerian and Soviet peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SAMORA MACHEL VISIT

Meeting in Frunze

LD210518 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Frunze, 20 Nov, TASS--Today Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the party and state delegation he is leading had a meeting with representatives of the working people of Frunze, the capital of Kirgizia (Soviet Central Asia). The meeting was a graphic manifestation of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Soviet and Mozambique peoples.

At the meeting of Soviet-Mozambique Friendship [Society] the guests were welcomed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of Kirgizia's Communist Party Turdakun Usubaliyev. Soviet people, he said, sincerely admire the heroic struggle of the Mozambique people who have liberated their motherland from centuries-old colonialist oppression, led by the Frelimo Party. Mozambique is not alone on the path of building a new society that it has chosen. It is backed by the socialist community and the Soviet Union in the first place.

The meeting was addressed by Samora Moises Machel who said that the Mozambique people who had won freedom and independence were facing the future with confidence and were advancing on the path of progress and peace. They have made a definite choice in favour of building socialism, he said. Only this system is in line with the aspirations of broad popular masses and is a reliable safeguard for the creation of a new oppression-free society. "And we shall build this society, despite all obstacles and intrigues by reaction and imperialism," he said. "We draw our will for victory from the brotherly community of socialist countries and primarily the selfless internationalist support by the Soviet Union, the great country of Lenin."

Samora Moises Machel said that the delegation's talks with Leonid Brezhnev had been successful and fruitful. The talks centered on deeper all-round bilateral cooperation aimed at strengthening the cause of socialism in Mozambique. The results of the talks are convincing evidence that the Soviet Union is a reliable stronghold of peace and progress for all nations fighting for economic and social liberation, he added.

On the same day Samora Moises Machel and the Mozambique delegation had a meeting with Turdakun Usubaliyev.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the republic gave a dinner in honour of Samora Moises Machel.

Arrival in Tashkent

LD211056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the members of the party-state delegation which he is leading, today arrived in Tashkent from Frunze. At the airport the guests were met by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

GIAP VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, LAUDS SOVIET 'PEACE POLICY'

LD201214 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Maputo, 20 Nov, TASS--The struggle for peace, disarmament and relaxation of international tension being consistently waged by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community accords with the interests of the peoples of all countries, Vo Nguyen Giap said in a TASS interview. The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is now on an official friendly visit in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The attempts by the imperialist quarters, above all, the United States imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists in collusion with them, to complicate the international situation, to resume the arms race and to revert the world to the "cold war" period for evidence rather of weakness and not of strength. For the forces of peace, democracy, social progress and socialism are strengthening their positions on an international scale from year to year.

Commenting on his trip to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to Madagascar and Mozambique, Vo Nguyen Giap emphasised that in all those countries the Vietnamese delegation had felt exceptionally warm sentiments of friendship and solidarity with the people of Vietnam, who are in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

Speaking of Indochina, he said, Laos and Kampuchea are now in single ranks with Vietnam. As a socialist country, the deputy premier said, we are striving for a single policy in the struggle for peace and socialist progress to be elaborated within the framework of nonaligned movement by progressive countries orientated on socialism.

Vo Nguyen Giap noted with satisfaction the exceptionally warm welcome accorded him in Mozambique. As emphasised during the talks, he said, the existence of Socialist Vietnam and People's Mozambique are an example showing how mankind's dreams of a glorious and happy future could come true in our times.

OAS OPENING SESSION REVEALS 'U.S. ISOLATION'

LD201212 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Washington, Nov 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The very first day of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which was opened yesterday, revealed the crisis of that interamerican organizational and the increasing isolation in it of the United States.

Venezuela's Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, speaking on behalf of all the Latin American delegations at the session, stressed the urgent need of radically changing the structure of interamerican political, economic and social relations in which Washington has always sought to dominate. No single country had the right to usurp the "role of judge" in relations of other countries, the Venezuelan representative said. This, he emphasized, leads to intensification of tension and differences, and contradicts the interests of the Latin American peoples.

Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco stressed the need of developing regional cooperation on a just and equal basis with due consideration for the interests of each separate country. The time has come, he noted, specifically to reform commercial and economic relations on the continent on which Washington pursues a discriminatory course. It is necessary, the minister said, to remove trade barriers and to fix fair prices.

Carter Speech

LD202210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1742 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 20 Nov (TASS)--A routine OAS General Assembly session opened here on Wednesday in an atmosphere of growing dissatisfaction in Latin America with U.S. policies.

One of the first speakers at the session was the head of the present U.S. administration, Carter. He tried to present U.S. neo-colonialist policy in Latin America in a favorable light for himself. Nevertheless, he was forced to admit that Washington "has been supporting the status quo for far too long" in the region, which is leading to "poverty, social injustice and political repressions."

From Carter's statements it is also obvious that the United States intends to continue acting as a gendarme among the Latin American peoples, who are carrying on a struggle for genuine national liberation against the reactionary military regimes which stay in power only thanks to support from Washington. He said that the United States would continue to support the repressive military junta in El Salvador. As everyone knows, the junta in this country has unleashed bloody terror against the people of El Salvador. Its "struggle is also our struggle," said the American President. In this way he demonstrated once again the hypocrisy of the policies of his administration, which tries in words to present itself as "a defender of human rights" in other countries, while in deed, it panders to the violation of these rights.

This year alone the United States gave the Salvadoran Junta $5.7 million worth of weapons for the suppression of the revolutionary movement. Washington is sending military 'advisers' to El Salvador who are directly participating in the punitive operations against the people's rebellion.

It is also known that year after year the United States spends millions of dollars in rendering military and economic aid to the antipeople's reactionary dictatorships of Honduras, Guatemala, Haiti and the Pinochet junta, while at the same time flirting with the bourgeois-liberal regimes of these regions.

Carter made it clear that the United States has no intention of giving up interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries, including Nicaragua, whose people overthrew the hateful dictatorship of Washington's protege, Somoza. He explained the intention of the United States to "help" Nicaragua "map out a pluralistic path of development," even though the Nicaraguan people determine their own fate and have no need of such "aid."

GONZALEZ-LED CUBAN CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD201513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] party workers headed by V.M. Gonzalez, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Commission of Revolutionary Orientation, was in the Soviet Union 4 through 14 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

The Cuban comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activity and exchanged experience of the party leadership of ideological and educational work. They has meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Moscow Gorkom and the Leningradskiy Obkom, and visited a number of institutions and departments.

USSR, CUBA COORDINATE 1981-1985 GOVERNMENT PLAN

LD170800 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--In Moscow, the USSR and the Republic of Cuba have signed a protocol on the results of coordination of government plans for 1981-1985, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

In the course of coordination of plans for 1981-1985, the main trends were agreed upon in the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The mutual deliveries of goods, which were discussed when the plans were coordinated, will allow to achieve a 1.5 increase in the volume of trade between the USSR and Cuba as compared with the current five-year term.

The Republic of Cuba in its turn undertakes to increase the amount of its traditional exports to the USSR. In the coming five years, the USSR and Cuba will also increase their cooperation under the CMEA economic integration programme which is aimed at the solution of major problems of economic development. The USSR is to contribute in a major way to Cuba's production of sugar and citrus fruit on the basis of longterm programmes for specialized cooperation between CMEA countries.

FURTHER REPORTS OF GREETINGS ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Sandinista Front Message

LD211003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of message from Bayardo Arce Castano of the Sandinista Front to L.I. Brezhnev]

[Text] To esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade:

On behalf of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN], all its members and our working people, we send our most fraternal congratulations and feelings of solidarity to the heroic Soviet people and their vanguard--the CPSU--on the occasion of the celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Our revolutionary vanguard and the people of Sandino's motherland join with you in marking this anniversary and regard the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which struck a crushing blow against the system of exploitation and poverty, as the main event of the modern era. Great October, under Lenin's wise leadership, indicated the way to implement the aspirations of all the world's working people--aspirations which have today become reality in the strengthening socialist community and in the liberation processes under way in various continents. Marking this solemn event, we express confidence that the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Communist Party, people and Government of the Soviet Union and the FSLN and the people and Government of Nicaragua will continue to strengthen.

For the FSLN National Leadership:

[Signed] Bayardo Arce Castano, chairman of the FSLN Political Commission

Al-Asad Greets Brezhnev

LD211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Hafiz al-Asad message to L.I. Brezhnev on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution it gives me pleasure to send to you, to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet Union's friendly peoples most sincere congratulations on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Ba'th Party leadership and on my own behalf. It is significant that this anniversary is taking place under conditions of the strengthening and qualitative upsurge of relations of our countries' joint struggle as a result of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union.

We are profoundly convinced that the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries accords with the interests of our peoples and with the interests of the struggle of all progressive forces. We are fully resolved constantly to strengthen these relations.

I take this opportunity to express to you best wishes for health and happiness, and to the Soviet people--for further successes in all spheres.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad

Syrian CP Congratulations

LD180925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Greetings message from the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades:

With immense joy the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee sends the CPSU Central Committee, all members of Lenin's glorious party and the heroic Soviet people warmest greetings and friendly congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which initiated the disintegration of the colonial system and the liquidation of the enslavement of the peoples and opened up the era of the formation of independent states, the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

We are living in a time when socialism has strengthened its positions on all continents. The national liberation movement has achieved tremendous victories in Asia, Africa and Latin America. States, parties and movements are embarking on the path of scientific socialism and are following the socialist orientation. The world workers movement has achieved new victories and terrorist regimes have fallen in many countries.

The October Revolution, the Soviet Union's victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War and the creation of the world socialist system were a decisive prerequisite of these successes.

For 35 years mankind has lived in peace. The policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tension has produced important results. All this has been achieved as a result of the principled Leninist policy solemnly proclaimed by the October Revolution.

The Syrian Communist Party sees the victory of Great October as a victory for the main cause--the cause of peace, national liberation, social progress and socialism. From the very first the October Revolution influenced our national problems. The revolution exposed the imperialist powers' colonialist deal to partition Syria, including the Sykes-Picot agreement concluded between Britain and France and approved by the United States.

Ever since then Syria and the other Arab countries have relied on the Soviet Union's assistance. It was with the USSR's support that it was possible to secure the withdrawal of the French and British forces occupying our country. With the Soviet Union's assistance Syria was able to embark on the path of industrialization, agricultural development and the formation of national cadres of workers and specialists in various spheres. The Soviet Union's help enabled Syria to create an army capable of countering the plots of imperialism and internal and external reaction and Israel's aggressive aspirations.

Relations between our countries in various spheres have always been good and sound. They have strengthened even more after the signing of the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty. The conclusion of this treaty was an important historical event. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, it symbolizes the unity of the forces of socialism and national liberation. It is an effective response to the plots and maneuvers of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against Syria and against Arab and world national liberation and it contributes to the thwarting of these plots.

The signing of the treaty is particularly significant in a period when American imperialism is seeking to fuel tension and create military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Saudi Arabia, is fueling the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and is building up its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, while Israel is making threats against Lebanon and Syria.

The treaty between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic is striking evidence that both countries are seeking to continue cooperation and strengthen ties in the interests of preserving Syria's national-progressive gains, developing its industry and agriculture and creating favorable conditions for our country's further advancement along the path of social progress.

On behalf of the Syrian communists and their friends, on behalf of the working people's masses, workers and peasants, the revolutionary intelligentsia and all progressive forces in Syria, we send congratulations to your glorious party, its Leninist Central Committee and the whole of the fraternal Soviet people, who are building a communist society and playing a decisive role in the struggle for world peace, which is dear to all peoples of the world.

[Signed] The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee

Greetings From Iraqi CP

LD180903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 4

[Greetings message from Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear comrades:

The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee sends to you and to the friendly Soviet people warm greetings on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We cordially wish you new successes in the struggle against imperialism, for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security and for the strengthening of the developed socialist society and successful advancement along the path of building communism.

Each passing day shows still more clearly the supreme example of revolutionariness embodied in the Great October Socialist Revolution and consolidates even further the role of the Soviet Union which, as cradle of the October Revolution, heads the world socialist community, marches in the vanguard of the international revolutionary movement and consistently advocates the progress of mankind and the building of a society free from exploitation and wars.

Your country, led by the fraternal CPSU, is on the Iraqi people's side in the struggle for national independence, assists the development of their economy and supports the Arab national liberation movement in its desire for political and social transformations. It supports the Arab peoples' struggle against Zionist-imperialist aggression and for a just solution of the fate of the Arab people of Palestine and the creation of their own independent national state.

Thanks to your firm, principled political course, Soviet-Arab friendship, which, in the minds of Arab progressive forces and the broad people's masses, is the cornerstone of successes in our peoples' struggle to strengthen their national independence and for a better future, has consolidated. The Iraqi people value highly your efforts to expose the intrigues of the imperialists and reactionaries trying to weaken Soviet-Arab friendship and kindle anticommunism. [paragraph continues]

We value highly the Soviet Union's efforts to thwart the intrigues of the imperialists seeking to fuel the Iranian-Iraqi war in order to suppress the Iraqi revolution with its anti-imperialist course and, by setting two friendly peoples at each other's throats in a bloody internecine war, weaken their struggle against imperialism.

Dear comrades:

Please accept our warm congratulations and cordial gratitude for supporting the struggle of our party and other Iraqi democratic forces for the unity of anti-imperialist forces, for the consolidation of national independence and for democracy for our people.

Glory to the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live friendship between our parties and peoples!

[Signed] The Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee

Greetings From 'Arafat

LD211009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Greetings message from Y. 'Arafat on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

To Comrade members of the Politburo and members of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrade Brezhnev:

Esteemed comrades:

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian people and also on my own behalf, I send most sincere congratulations and wishes for progress, well-being and prosperity to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union and to you personally.

The world's first socialist revolution marked the start of new epoch--on epoch of the people's increasing struggle for their liberation, independence and self-determination and the building of a worthy happy future, an epoch of democracy and social progress for all the world's peoples. The Great October Revolution and its glorious anniversaries inspire the fighting peoples who are waging a just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism--forces seeking to enslave, oppress and exploit the peoples and to plunder their riches. The October anniversaries strengthen the determination of the world's revolutionary forces, which are receiving ever-increasing aid and support from the motherland of the October Revolution and which also derive from it the teaching of its leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin, to intensify the struggle and to strengthen the bonds of mutual combat solidarity for a rebuff to imperialism's aggressive impulses.

We in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, from the broadest sections of the people to its leadership, are proud of and value highly the strong solidarity and the constant firm support and assistance which you give to our Palestinian people's struggle for the right to return, to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

This principled support being given by the people, government and party of our friend the Soviet Union contributes to intensifying our struggle against imperialism, Zionism and its accomplices. This stance is founded on the ideas of the October Socialist Revolution, which always gave effective aid and support to national liberation movements.

The Palestinian people are waging a just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and the capitulationist plans aimed at perpetuating occupation, committing genocide against our people and isolating our revolution. They are fighting for the inalienable right to liberate their land and return home, to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. They enjoy your assistance and support in this struggle. We will continue the just and indefatigable struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the forces of aggression, to achieve the aims of the Arab and world national liberation movement and to ensure peace and the peoples' independence and liberation.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you once again on this portentous date and to express gratitude for the friendly feelings toward our people.

We send you and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union sincere wishes for progress and prosperity under your wise leadership, under the leadership of your party.

Long live the revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution

Mijatovic Congratulations

LD211039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of SFRY president's message to L.I. Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the peoples and ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, and the SFRY Presidency and on my own account I send to you, esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all your country's working people and citizens the warmest congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and best wishes for all-round development and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

We are confident that the further development of friendly relations and equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation based on jointly agreed principles accords with the long-term interests of our countries and peoples, as well as the whole international community. The successful development of these relations promotes mutual understanding and cooperation and is a contribution to the cause of peace, socialism and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidium

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES ITS WORK

Brezhnev, Other Officials Attend

LD201630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session continued its work in the Great Kremlin Palace today. With tumultuous and prolonged applause, deputies and guests greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Romanov, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The session unanimously adopted laws on the plan for economic and social development of the Russian Federation and on its budget for next year. This program envisages the intensification of social production in the interests of raising the well-being of the Soviet people. Today also, the deputies approved another two draft bills on kray and oblast soviets of RSFSR people's deputies and on the autonomous okrugs of the Russian Federation.

The session also confirmed the decrees of the Presidium of the supreme organ of state power of the RSFSR.

Debate on Draft Plan

LD201156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Special correspondents report from the Kremlin]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing to discuss the republic's draft plan and budget for 1981. The deputies are discussing prospects for social and economic development of Russia in organic connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's October Plenum which named concern for raising the living standards of the people as the party's main concern.

Paramonov, RSFSR minister of the textile industry, told the session of the results of the industry's development in the present 5-year plan and plans for the future. He stressed that an integrated program has now been drafted for development of the republic's textile industry up to 1990. The construction of major textile combines is envisaged, such as Shakhtinsk, Kemerovo and Strakhan which were commissioned in the present 5-year plan. It is planned that next year the industry's production will increase by almost 5.5 percent. Soviet people will receive about 8 billion square meters of various textiles.

Analysing the RSFSR plan and budget for 1981, the deputies stress they envisage further implementation of measures to develop production forces in all economic regions of the RSFSR. This was stated in particular by Rakhmanov, first secretary of the Ilishevskiy Obkom [as heard] of the Communist Party of Bashkiriya. He recalled the republic's agricultural workers successfully fulfilled the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state. The deputy expressed satisfaction that in the program for next year further development is intended for the agro-industrial complex in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

State capital investments allocated for this aim will be increased by 6 percent compared with the previous year.

Today's session was also addressed by Kasyanova, a teacher at a secondary school in the town of Slobadskoy, Kirov Oblast; by Zakharov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sakhalin Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies; and others. They put forward proposals to approve the program of social and economic development of the RSFSR in 1981 which envisages the dynamic development of all branches of the republic's national economy and an appreciable increase on this basis of the material and cultural level of the life of the people.

State Plan Approval

LD201508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Special correspondents report from the Kremlin]

[Text] The deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet have approved the state plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation and its budget for 1981. The results of the debates, in which 26 deputies took part, were summed up by the rapporteurs on these questions--Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee, and Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance. They stressed that the proposals of the deputies expressed in the course of the discussion would be taken into account in the plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the 1st year of the 11th 5-year period.

This program, drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the directions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, envisage the intensification of social production and a considerable increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. The measures in that sphere will be carried out on the basis of the growth of the national income which is envisaged to be on a scale of 3.6 percent. The Russian Federation will increase the volume of its industrial output by 4 percent and the volume of gross agricultural output by more than 10.5 percent.

Achievements in the economy will create wider possibilities for satisfying the material and spiritual requirements of the working people. According to the plan, real per capita incomes in the RSFSR will increase by 3 percent next year. More than 6 million people will improve their living conditions. Large measures for the further improvement of health care for Soviet people, the development of education and the rational utilization and protection of natural resources are to be implemented. Thus, the plan for the economic and social development of the Russian Federation and its budget for 1981 have been carried and become law. With that, the morning sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session was concluded.

The deputies will gather for the evening sitting at 1600. According to the agenda, they are to discuss two further bills--on kray and oblast soviet of people's deputies of the RSFSR and on the autonomous okrugs of the Russian Federation.

Regional Authorities Law

LD201520, Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation today adopted a law on the territorial and regional soviet of people's deputies and a law on the autonomous region. These documents stress the extensive rights enjoyed by the local bodies of power in the Soviet Union. Proceeding from the national interests and the interests of citizens, the soviet of people's deputies resolve all questions of local significance. They direct state, economic, and socio-cultural construction on their territory.

The participants in the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation which adopted the laws noted the great importance of the law on the autonomous region which is one of the forms of soviet autonomy. There are, for instance, ten autonomous regions in the Russian Federation which occupy almost a quarter of the area of the USSR's largest republic.

Conclusion of Session

LD201542 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--The session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation closed in the Kremlin today.

Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders took part in its work.

The deputies of the USSR's largest republic approved the state plan of economic and social development and the budget of the Russian Federation for 1981. The national income will grown by 3.6 percent, industrial output by four percent. Real per capita incomes will rise by three percent.

The republic's budget for 1981 has been fixed at the sum of 73,106,337 thousand roubles for revenues and expenditures..

The session adopted a law on the territorial and regional soviet of people's deputies and a law on the autonomous region. These documents endorse extensive rights enjoyed by the local bodies of power in the Soviet Union. Proceeding from the national interests and the interests of citizens, the soviets of people's deputies resolve all questions of local significance. They direct state, economic and sociocultural construction on their territory.

The deputies also approved the decrees by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation adopted between the sessions.

KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD201619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Report by special correspondents M. Dzhanguzhin and Yu. Razgulyaev on Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum under the general headline "New Heights Ahead"].

[Text] Alma-Ata--To make the maximum use of the republic's mighty economic potential, to seek out and place at the service of the 5-year plan the reserves of multisector industry and to surpass the results achieved in all sectors of the national economy--these questions were at the center of attention for the participants in yesterday's Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the plenum decisions and the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

"In his plenum speech, which elicited a tremendous international response, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described with his characteristic principledness and frankness the chief results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, clearly defined the tasks for the immediate future and indicated specific ways to realize them," the speaker said. "The results of the plenum and the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session convincingly confirm the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress."

The scale of what has been done during the 10th 5-Year Plan can be seen clearly in the example of Kazakhstan, it was pointed out in the report and in the speeches of the plenum participants. The republic's economy has risen to a new level in both the qualitative and quantitative respects. The national income has increased 23.6 percent since the start of the 5-year plan. The volume of industrial output has increased almost 20 percent over the same time and will exceed R22 billion this year. Production of more than 700 new types of industrial output has been started. More than 200 enterprises have been commissioned.

A number of new industrial sectors have been created during the 5-year plan: Production of plastics, industrial rubber goods, bearings, construction earthenware and ceramics has been started. Social questions are also being resolved successfully in conjunction with economic ones. More than R7 billion have been channeled into improving the working people's housing, cultural and domestic conditions, for example. More than 30 million square meters of housing will have been commissioned during the 5-year plan.

All this indicates that the people of Kazakhstan have scored considerable successes. However, they have still more serious and strenous tasks ahead of them. Both the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate--A. Korkin, first secretary of Karagandinskiy Obkom; A. Askarov, first secretary of Chimkentskiy Obkom; L. Kochetova, weaver at the Alma-Ata cotton combine; B. Nadanbayev, republic minister of the food industry, and others--emphasized that their realization depends primarily on the accelerated growth of labor productivity, the introduction of new equipment and technology and the fullest and most efficient startup of new capacities. But still not everything is well here.

In particular, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee recently analyzed the work of Dzhambulskiy Obkom in leading chemical industry enterprises. This region plays an important role in the production of mineral fertilizers and other valuable products. But, as a check has revealed, the enterprises' capacities have long been under utilized.

The plenum participants also spoke with concern about the fact that the labor productivity growth rate has fallen recently in individual sectors of industry. The republic's construction ministries and the ministries of the light, food and meat and dairy industries are lagging behind as regards this very important indicator. Output per worker has fallen in the Karagandaugol Production Association. A certain share of the blame for this lies also with the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

It is the most important task of party committees and primary party organizations to place these reserves at the service of the 5-year plan. These, as the plenum participants pointed out, must increase exactingness toward communists for the active introduction of new equipment and the dissemination of progressive experience.

The plenum participants devoted serious attention to questions of capital construction. They said, in particular, that it sometimes takes an unjustifiably long time to construct even the most important national economic projects. Things are proceeding very badly, for example, in the construction of the tinplate shop at the Karaganda metallurgical combine. The situation at the Ekibastuz No 1 GRES is being rectified with difficulty. In this connection sharp criticism was leveled at the Karagandinskiy and Pavlodarskiy obkoms, which do not always create the necessary conditions for construction workers.

But in addition to the giants of industry, it was pointed out at the plenum, enterprises designed to produce consumer goods must also be objects of every close attention for party committees.

An appreciable step forward has been taken in increasing the pace and improving the quality of housing construction. But, as was pointed out at the plenum, certain leaders believe that their activity ends with "extorting" funds. As a result, millions of rubles remain unassimilated toward the end of the year. On the other hand, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and a number of other union and republic ministries invest almost all the funds in production construction, forgetting about the workers' social needs.

The report and the speeches--by K. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; T. Kuppayev, chairman of Kustanayskiy Oblispolkom; N. Nizhnikov, first secretary of Arykbalykskiy Raykom in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; M. Butenko, general director of the antierosion equipment production association, and other plenum participants--comprehensively analyzed problems of the further development of the republic's agriculture and of its contribution to the country's food complex. It was pointed out that the warm words addressed to the Kazakhstan working people by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum elicited everywhere a warm wave of labor enthusiasm and the desire to achieve still more significant successes. The people of Kazakhastan have marked the finish of the 5-year plan with sales of 1 billion poods of grain to the state. What is important is that this is the fourth billion. During the 5-year plan as a whole the motherland has received 4,987,000,000 poods of good-quality Kazakhstan grain--233 million poods more than the plan.

Gratifying changes have also occurred in livestock raising. The average annual volumes of sales of milk, eggs and wool to the state have increased. This year the republic obtained 17 million lambs for the first time.

The great successes achieved in Kazakhstan's fields and farms convincingly attest to the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the raising of the republic's entire rural economy to a qualitatively new level. However, the reserves of the Kazakhstan countryside in improving the population's food supply are still very great, it was pointed out at the plenum. There are also many shortcomings in livestock raising. Many oblasts have remained in debt to the state as regards meat procurements.

The truest method in the struggle to eliminate all the shortcomings noted at the plenum is the further improvement of party organizational work, the raising of the standard of party leadership of the economy and the strengthening of party influence in all sectors of economic and cultural building. A great deal here depends on the selection, placing and training of cadres, particularly leaders. The plenum discussed with party-minded principledness the blunders in these very important issues perpetrated by the Kzyl-Ordinskiy and Aktyusinskiy obkoms. The strictest demands must be made on communist leaders of all ranks, it was pointed out at the plenum.

The plenum examined and approved, in the main, the republic's draft economic and social development plan and budget for 1981.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the plenum assured the party's Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan will do everything to implement the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and will greet the 26th party congress with new labor achievements.

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SESSION VIEWED

LD191405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov report: "Following the Course of Efficiency; From the Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tashkent--A Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum was held yesterday. The report "on the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions and the instructions that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward in his speech at the plenum" was delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Central Committee.

The Soviet people, the speaker stated, are entering the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan equipped with a clear, scientifically substantiated program of creative deeds set forth in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the 4th USSR Supreme Soviet session's materials.

Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and express their determination to fittingly complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes.

The report, and also the speeches by Bukharskiy Obkom First Secretary A. Karimov, Khorezmskiy Obkom First Secretary M. Khudaybergenov, Syrdarinskiy Obkom First Secretary V. Khaydurov, the republic's Minister of Agriculture A. Urkinbayev, and others, noted that in the years since the 25th party congress Uzbekistan has made considerable headway in every direction of economic and cultural building. The republic's scientific and technical and economic potential has increased, and production efficiency. Work quality and the working people's well-being have improved. Real per capita income shows an increase of 17 percent for the 5-year period, as against the target of 13.6 percent. More than 27 million square meters of housing will be commissioned.

The structure of industrial production improved and its efficiency increased. The volume of output will show an increase of almost 30 percent compared with 1975. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan more than R1.5 billion of above-plan output has been sold. The effect of intensive factors making for growth is being consistently strengthened and scientific and technical achievements are being introduced into production. Almost 2,000 items produced by the republic's industry have been awarded the state seal of quality.

A major step forward has been taken in developing agricultural production. The republic's cottongrowers and party organization have honorably and worthily kept the promise they gave at the 25th CPSU Congress. This year 6.14 million tons of cotton, including 350,000 tons of the most valuable fine-fiber strains, have been delivered to state procurement centers. Almost 33 quintals have been obtained from each hectare--4 quintals more than in 1975. In the 5-year plan as a whole 845,000 tons of above-plan cotton have been produced. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warmly and cordially congratulated the republic's cottongrowers and all the working people on this outstanding victory.

As in past years, machine operators played a decisive part in the struggle for the harvest. They gathered 3.9 million tons of cotton, or more than 63 percent of the total harvest.

Much has been done. At the same time, the plenum pointed out, it is still by no means everywhere that the results achieved are in line with the tasks set by the 5-year plan. Many enterprises in Andizhanskaya, Bukharskaya, Namanganskaya and Ferganskaya oblasts are still failing to cope with the plans in terms of gross output and labor productivity growth. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, soviet organs and ministry and department leaders must once again investigate in businesslike fashion the reasons for each enterprise's lag and must take urgent measures to rectify shortcomings. It is necessary to struggle with the utmost persistence for improved production efficiency and work quality, strict observance of the policy of thrift and strengthened labor and state discipline and to maintain an atmosphere of great exactingness and organization in every collective.

The sectors producing consumer goods have developed at increasing preferential rates in the republic during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Output of these goods has increased by R1.2 billion, or 45 percent. However, because of the unsatisfactory work of a number of enterprises in the cotton, textile, silk, carpet weaving and oil and fat sectors, Uzbekistan has still not reached the 5-year plan levels in terms of consumer goods production. Working people's demand for many necessities remains unsatisfied. It is one of our main tasks to take every possible measure to improve matters in this most important sector, the plenum said.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum reaffirmed the 25th party congress course of radically improving matters in capital construction. The republic has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan for the assimilation of capital investments and construction and installation work. New capacities at the Syrdarinskaya and Navoiyskaya Greses and the Almalykskiy and Samarkandskiy chemical plants have been commissioned. Work to create caprolactam and ammonium sulfate production capacities in Chirchik has been successfully completed. The Group "B" sectors have been expanded with major new enterprises. What is necessary now, the speakers noted, is to focus all the efforts, funds and resources on the projects scheduled for completion, to commission them more rapidly and to obtain output.

The reports and the speeches by D. Zazulin, leader of a team of bricklayers in the Uzbekshakhtstroy Trust, and others said that capital construction efficiency largely depends on the successful introduction of the team contract. This is the main reserve in expediting the commissioning of projects and improving construction workers' labor productivity. Construction workers have learned to construct production facilities rapidly and to good standards. Housing and social, cultural and consumer services projects must be constructed equally rapidly and well. This is especially important for a republic with a rapidly growing population.

Along with cotton growing, other sectors of agriculture are also developing dynamically in the republic. Overall, the gross output of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 10th 5-Year Plan has shown an increase of 24.5 percent over the previous 5-year plan, as against the planned 22 percent. But it is not in Soviet people's nature to rest on their laurels. Attention must be focused on seeking out reserves for further developing agriculture, the plenum noted. Party obkoms and raykoms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations must combat conservatism, study and persistently introduce all that is new and advanced, and improve the organization of labor and production.

The food program is assigned a special place in improving Soviet people's well-being. An issue of exceptional importance has been raised, the plenum participants pointed out. Every oblast and every farm, enterprise and organization associated with producing, storing, processing, transporting or selling food must determine its place in resolving the tasks that lie ahead.

The key to success, the plenum noted, is to secure maximum organization, initiative and responsibility in all sectors. Party and economic organs are called upon to back the plan targets with precise organizational activity, great discipline and tough monitoring of their absolute fulfillment.

The intensity of the precongress competition and the whole atmosphere of preparation for the congress have imparted powerful impetus to the report and election campaign launched in the party. Communists are profoundly analyzing party organizations' work, generalizing leading experience and outlining ways of disseminating it. Well-reasoned, principled criticism and self-criticsm contribute to further improving the situation in all sectors of party, economic and cultural building. It is very important to immediately take specific action on the criticism and suggestions that are voiced, the speakers at the plenum noted. This will increase the effectiveness of criticism, the effectiveness of the meetings and conferences.

The plenum examined and largely approved the drafts of the republic's economic and social development plan and state budget for 1981.

In the resolution that was adopted the plenum participants expressed the confidence that the communists and working people of Uzbekistan will do everything possible for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and will fittingly greet the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

VILNIUS TRADE UNION OFFICIAL REMOVED FROM POST

LD201552 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 20 Nov 80

["Watching After the Interests of the Working People"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius, 20 Nov (TASS)--At the request of the trade union committee of workers in local industry of Lithuania (Soviet Baltic), the director of the Vilnius gas equipment works has been removed from his post. He had not fulfilled the plan of housing construction for the working people. Large funds allocated for these purposes went unspent.

Algirdas Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Trade Union Council, noted that the committee had made use of its right by law. Soviet trade unions first and foremost watch after the interests of the working people. They monitor the activity of the management, which cannot make any decisions affecting the interests of the working people without their consent. They are actively involved in improving their living and work conditions and follow the observance of labor legislation.

Algirdas Ferensas said that this year alone the council investigated more than 20 conflicts between trade unions and enterprise managements and they were all resolved to the benefit of the working people.

He stressed that Soviet trade unions take part in the administration of state and public affairs and in deciding political, economic and sociocultural issues. There are no laws directed against them in the USSR.

The Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions has submitted a number of proposals to improve legislation and the Supreme Soviet of the republic has ratified them as law. Thus, in particular, laws on the improvement of medical services for workers in metallurgical enterprises and on the expansion of the network of rest and leisure bases were passed recently.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "Supreme Soviet Presidium Session Held 14 Nov in Moscow" and subtitled "Brezhnev: Precongress Competition" published on page R 1 of the 17 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA on 15 November, pages 1 and 2, reveals the following:

On page R 2, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: "the saving of fuel, raw materials...;

On page R 2, antepenultimate paragraph, line two, PRAVDA substitutes "2 million" for "200 million";

On page R 2, last paragraph, from line two through line five, PRAVDA places in quotation the sentence: "It is precisely...widespread competition."

IMPROVED PERFORMANCE BY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION WORKERS URGED

LD210955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Precise Rhythm for Mainline Railways"]

[Text] In response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the country's labor collectives are seeking to honorably fulfill the plan targets for the concluding year of the current 5-year plan and their socialist pledges and to produce more good-quality output. An important role in achieving national economic goals belongs to transport, whose improvement is a paramount task.

Railroad transport's material and technical base has been further developed in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The total length of electrified main railroads has increased markedly. Hundreds of kilometers of new lines have been put into permanent operation.

Large-capacity trains carrying grain, metal, coal, machinery and construction materials travel day and night along the main lines. Joining in the competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, the railroad workers are making efforts to work reliably, to a precise rhythm. Thus, at the Moscow railroad terminal the Lyublino-Sortirovochnaya Station is achieving high indicators in the utilization of rolling stock. By reducing the idle time of transit cars, an opportunity has emerged here for using them for additional shipments. The Belorussian railroad workers maintain the track in a good condition, as a result of which trains can travel at maximum speeds along most lengths of track. The work of the transport workers of Leningrad, Chelyabinsk, Odessa and a number of other industrial centers is praiseworthy.

However, as a whole the national economy's growing requirements for shipments are not yet being fully met. In the first three quarters of the year the railroad workers of a number of main lines, including the Gorkiy, Pridneprovsk, Alma-Ata, Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo and Yuzhno-Uralsk lines, delayed the delivery of tens of millions of tons of freight. Together with the transportation workers, the blame rests with the freight dispatchers and recipients who allowed above-norm freightcar stoppages. Freightcar turnaround time, which is the main comprehensive indicator characterizing the efficiency of their utilization, remains at last year's level, although it was planned to shorten it by 11.2 percent. Locomotives are also not used effectively enough--their useful work accounts for 9.8 hours out of every 24.

The fulfillment of the shipments plan depends primarily on the level of organization of train traffic and the precise and unimpeded passage of freightflows. Yet on very important lines like the Kharkov-Chelyabinsk-Khabarovsk line, the Moscow-Sverdlovsk-Omsk line and others, the established rate of traffic is not being maintained and every day several fewer trains than required pass through in either direction. This is one reason for the uneven distribution of the freightcar pool. For instance, while there is a surplus of rolling stock on main lines in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, there is a shortage of cars on lines in the western part of the country.

The rhythmic work of transport depends directly on precise, coordinated actions by the railroad workers, freight dispatchers and workers in other forms of transport. Where there is no such coordination, matters are in a worse state and miscalculations and oversights occur. For instance, the Osetrovka River port on the Lena River is failing to cope with the increased flow of freight for the north and in the fall dozens of rail cars were "held up" here. Freightcar stoppages are great at other river and sea ports and in the sidings of metallurgical and chemical plants, mines, pits and construction sites. In all, in the first three quarters of this year losses of freight resources through freightcar stoppages totalled over 650,000 cars. It is essential to oppose such instances resolutely and to toughen the system of economic sanctions for above-norm stoppages of rolling stock.

Maintaining the freightcar stock in running order is a big question. It is alarming that cars are being seriously damaged at coal and ore quarries, in mines and in transport yards at industrial enterprieses and construction sites. Here is what Donetsk line railroad workers wrote to PRAVDA: "The reason why we have a lot of damaged cars is that workers in transportation units have an irresponsible attitude toward rolling stock. During loading and maneuvering operations they hit the cars with crane and excavator buckets. More than 4,000 cars have been damaged on our line in under three quarters of the present year alone." The writers of this and other letters are right to raise the question of carefulness. Enterprise leaders and party and trade union organizations must give greater attention to alerts of this kind, take effective measures in response to them and increase accountability for the safekeeping of public property.

Every railroad worker--whether he be a specialist responsible for the line as a whole, a duty dispatcher, an engine driver or a repairman--must actively struggle at his work place to ensure efficiency and quality in transport operations, to reduce turnaround time of cars and to increase the size and speed of trains. Particular attention must be paid to fulfilling the targets set for the fourth quarter of the year for the delivery of freight such as fuel, raw material for the metallurgical industry and grain. Train schedules must be rigorously observed, discipline tightened and accountability increased in every link of the transportation chain.

Success depends to a considerabl extent on the efforts of suppliers of transportation equipment. But breakdowns are still occurring in the supply of trouble-free diesel and electric locomotives, freightcars, thermally strenghtened rails and large-capacity containers.

The attention of party committees, trade unions, ministries and departments must be constantly focused on these and other vital questions connected with implementing the long-term program for improving transport operations.

They must disseminate more vigorously progressive experience, innovative forms and methods of working from the best collectives and do everything to encourage and support their desire for close cooperation with their colleagues in related fields.

A good transportation service is an essential condition for ensuring that industrial, construction and agricultural workers work consistently and fulfill their socialist pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES MUSCOVITES ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD201147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Union Council, the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom, workers, engineering and technial workers, scientists and office workers--all working people of the city of Moscow.

Dear Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the report on the new, lofty achievements of the working people of Moscow in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress.

The collectives of production associations and industrial enterprises of the capital have completed ahead of schedule fulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the rate of growth of industrial production. Production totalling hundreds of millions of rubles has been manufactured in excess of plan. On the whole all the growth in production volume has been achieved due to a rise in labor productivity. Major measures have been implemented in reconstruction and technical refitting of enterprises.

Over 1,500 mechanized flow and automatic lines have been commissioned for use. Much has been done in implementing scientific innovations and progressive technological processes in production, the perfection of management and the organization of labor. The technical level and quality of products manufactured has significantly increased.

Great tasks have been solved in the sphere of capital construction. The 5-year plan has been fulfilled ahead of schedule in the volume of contractual building work. A total of 5 million square meters of industrial and production area and a total of 21.7 million square meters of housing has been constructed. The 5-year tasks have been fulfilled in the commissioning of schools, childrens' establishments and other projects of a social nomenclature, which enable the welfare of Muscovites to be significantly raised.

The collectives of Moscow transportation organizations are successfully completing the 5-year plan. Major measures have been implemented in the development of all kinds of transportation and raising efficiency in the use of rolling stock. The 5-year plan tasks have been fulfilled in the retail trade, consumer services to the population and the development of the municipal economy of the capital. An important contribution to speeding up scientific-technical progress has been made by the collectives of scientific and designing organizations.

During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan a new step has been taken in solving tasks to transform Moscow into a model communist city. All these successes have been achieved thanks to the high creative activity of the working people of the capital and great organizational and political work by the party, administrative organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and managers.

It is noteworthy that Muscovites, like always, are in the forefront of socialist competition in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan and are initiators of many valuable patriotic initiatives directed toward the search for and utilization of internal reserves in production, thus raising efficiency and the quality of work.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and heartily congratulates the workers, engineering-technical workers, scientists, office staff, party, administrative organ, trade union and Komsomol workers of the city--all Muscovites--on this great labor triumph.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the working people of the capital, efficiently utilizing the existing production and economic capacities, the achievements of science and technology and frontranking experiences, will even more persistently engage in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the party, will lay a stable foundation for successful work in the 11th 5-year period, and will welcome the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in communist construction.

[Signed] L. I. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

KUTAISI PLAN FULFILLMENT--Tasks and pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan of industrial enterprises in Kutaisi, second largest industrial center in the Georgian SSR, have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Since the start of the 5-year plan R31 million worth of above-plan output has been produced. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Nov 80 LD]

MINE CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED--Dynamic development of Pavlodar-Ekibastuz industrial region continues during the current 5-year plan. Construction of the country's largest Bogatyr open-cast mine has been completed. Production of tractors, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and consumer goods has gone up. The oblast's inhabitants have received almost 2 million square meters of housing space. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Nov 80 LD]

KAMCHATKA GAS DEPOSIT--The first gas deposit has been found on the Kamchatka Peninsula, which confirms experts' predictions that this is an industrial gas bearing area. According to preliminary estimates the fountain is powerful and the gas quality is good. The development of the field will help to increase the region's fuel and energy supplies. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Nov 80 LD]

PRIMORSKIY TIN SEAM--During the recent exploration season a group of prospectors in the Taiga Expedition has discovered a promising tin seam in the northern part of the Primorskiy Kray. The site is considered to be suitable for industrial development as the tin deposit is easily accessible and close to the earth's surface. Endeavors of other groups during the season have also proved fruitful, having discovered a total of some 10 new ore deposit areas during the current year. The Taiga Expedition was founded in 1952 and its territorial jurisdiction covers 40,000 square km, almost one third of Primorskiy Kray. During recent years more than 200 deposits and ore seams have been found in the area. Some 15 of which are now being exploited commercially. One of the largest concentrate combines in the kray has been built in this area. Enterprise to manufacture building materials have also mushroomed. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the exploration for commerical minerals will intensify and the latest methods to assist operations will be employed. Some of them, such as diamond drills and the aid of the technology of nuclear physics for discovering ore deposits and other minerals, are already being used. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Nov 80 SK]

ALL-UNION COLLECTIVE FARMS COUNCIL MEETS

LD141540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 14 Nov 80

["Collective Farms' Pressing Tasks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--The results of the October (1980) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the soviets of collective farms and agricultural organs, stemming from the decisions of the plenary meeting and the speech made at the plenary meeting by Leonid Brezhnev, have been discussed in Moscow today at the meeting of the All-Union Council of Collective Farms.

In a report which was made by the chairman of the council, Minister of Agriculture of the USSR Valentin Mesyats, and in speeches of the participants in the meeting it was noted that major steps in the development of agricultural production were made over [as received] in the current five-year period (1976-1980). The average annual grain harvest exceeded for the first time 200 million tons. Cotton growers attained outstanding successes--they harvested 9.7 million tons of raw cotton this year.

A certain growth of production has been obtained also in other branches of farming and animal husbandry. But the achieved level of agricultural production does not yet fully meet the rapidly growing requirements of the population of the country and an emphasis on this was made at the October plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee.

The All-Union Council of Collective Farms warmly supported the decision of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee on drafting the food programme that would not separate questions of development of agriculture and industries servicing its branches, procurement, storing, transportation and processing of agricultural products.

KISILEV ATTENDS MINSK AGRICULTURE SEMINAR

LD202044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A thorough analysis of the science of agricultural chemistry during the year since the creation of this unified specialized service, has been made at an all-union conference seminar which ended today in Minsk. Paths for raising the efficiency of the chemicalization of agriculture in the light of the decisions of the July 1978 and October 1980 CPSU Central Committee plenums were outlined. Recommendations for perfecting agricultural and chemical services to the country's agriculture were also discussed.

Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussia CP Central Committee; Aksenov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic; and Kapustyan, deputy head of the Agricultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the work of the conference seminar.

ORDER OF LENIN PRESENTED TO UZBEK SSR

LD150024 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TASS--The Order of Lenin has been awarded to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. A decree by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet notes that the republic is awarded this order for the outstanding successes achieved by its working people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the development of cotton growing, for selling to the state 6,150,000 tons of raw cotton in 1980, and for fulfilling ahead of time the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the sale to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables, melons, potatoes, grapes, fruits and ambari.

COSMONAUT ASSESSES SALYUT-6 OPERATION

LD120600 Moscow TASS in English 0532 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS--A 3-year operation of the orbital research station Salyut-6 is "the most complicated and fruitful orbital flight in the history of space research", Aleksey Yeliseyev, head of the flight, writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

Summing up its operation, he points out that the station was manned almost 20 months. Four long-term expeditions stayed there: Crews worked aboard for 96, 140, 175 and 185 days. Twenty-five spaceships docked with the station over that period. The station's power unit was refuelled nine times during the flight. Three sorties into open space were carried out. Yeliseyev stresses that "this is undoubtedly an impressive success of Soviet science and engineering, a great creative achievement by the cosmonauts".

The article says that the programme of the Salyut-6 flight was based on the proposals received from the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, from specialists in the socialist countries-participants in the Intercosmos programme. Special attention was given to the proposals which facilitated the search for ways of effective utilization of spacecraft to resolve national economic tasks.

60 per cent of the cosmonauts time aboard the Salyut-6 were devoted to the studies of the earth and its atmosphere. The research was conducted visually and with the help of equipment designed in the USSR, the GDR and Bulgaria. All in all, abut 9,500 photographs of the earth were made during the flight by the six-channel camera and 4,500 pictures by portable and stationary single-channel cameras. More than 100,000 spectra of radiation of various parts of the earth's surface and the atmosphere were registered. Almost half of the earth's surface was covered by research and observations.

Aleksey Yeliseyev writes that this information is now being processed. Some practical results can be mentioned even today. A number of regions were detected, for instance, which must contain deposits of minerals according to outer indicators. Geological teams are being sent into those regions. [Words indistinct] it possible to precise the map of glaciers. Valuable information was obtained on the structure of the atmosphere and extensive material gathered on the spectrum of the radiation of various objects on the earth's surface.

Technological research stood second in the programme. Its aim was to test in practice the possibility of producing in space new materials, coatings and structural elements. Of greatest interest at present in this field is the growing in zero-gravity of semiconductor monocrystals for electronic and laser instruments and manufacturing of special types of glass needed for fibre optics.

Experiments on materialogy were conducted with the help of Splav and Kristal installations. 181 heats were carried out during the flight of the station. About 300 samples of various materials were obtained. About 250 out of the number were produced according to methods offered by Soviet scientists, the rest, jointly with specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France.

The author of the article points out that medico-biological investigations held a special place in the flight programme. Part of them was devoted to the study of the human organism's reaction to the influence of flight conditions and assessment of the state of health of the cosmonauts. Others dealt with the effect of weightlessness on life of various representatives of the plant and animal world.

COMPARISON OF MOLNIYA-1 SATELLITE LAUNCH

A comparison of the item entitled "Molniya-1 Communications Satellite Launched" published on page U 1 of the 18 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVADA on 18 November, page 3 reveals the following:

On page U 1, paragraph two, line 3, PRAVDA substitutes "62.8 degrees" for "62.3 degrees".